

1960

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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problems, foreign, domestic, and military, that we must now face up to. He suggests a detailed course of action that the political parties could well consider. According to Senator Kennedy, ex-President Truman, and Governor Stevenson, it is a book for all of us to read—Democrats, Republicans, and independents alike.

CHESTER BOWLES tells us that we are confronted with a new set of problems which are "breath-taking in their variety and explosiveness." In Asia, Africa, and Latin America 800 million newly free, or soon to be free people are straining to create new societies or improve the old which cannot be done with existing technical and capital resources. The economic gap between the rich minority, living largely in North America and Western Europe, and the poor majority, living largely in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, continues to grow. Mr. BOWLES points out that the Soviet Union has suddenly emerged from a peasant society into an industrial power that challenged the economic and political position of the United States. That the opposing power blocs are as old as history but now there is a difference in that each side is armed with nuclear weapons that could destroy most of civilization. A failure of communications or a human error on either side could lead to nuclear catastrophe.

The author states that the "new China," the Communist dictatorship in Peking, which is allied with Moscow and antagonistic to the United States, is forcing 650 million able, hard-working human beings into a new center of Communist strength; that the inadequacy of natural resources in relation to her vast population suggests that at some future time she may attempt to occupy areas to the south.

Since 1953 our domestic economy has been growing at the slowest rate in generations, inadequate to meet our increasing population needs; that our educational needs are urgent, and that housing, medical research and improvement of transportation systems and industrial plants all require immediate attention. Our civil rights are behind times. Nearly a hundred years after the Emancipation Proclamation Negro Americans are still denied the right to vote and to obtain equal education. In almost every State the Negro is denied equal rights in housing and employment. I agree with Cochairman Camille F. Gravel (a newly created office of the National Democratic Committee) a moderate southerner, that "segregation is morally wrong, but that it would be socially and economically disastrous to impose integration on the South by force at this time."

The author states that all these domestic and international realities have not been adequately recognized; that the slow rate of economic growth has been to revert to the scarcity view, that inflation can only be completely checked by leaving idle a big portion of our men, machines and capital, and that more schools, housing and hospitals remain beyond our means. Mr. BOWLES believes we can have full employment, reasonable prices without harmful inflation and recessions, that it is possible for us to have adequate defense, to provide foreign economic assistance, to expand our construction programs in housing, schools, research, urban renewal, dams (hydroelectric and flood control), highways, to balance the budget, and to either reduce our national debt or reduce taxes without impairment of the national economy.

Mr. BOWLES states that the world yearns for us to apply the force of our tested democratic values to the solution of these new problems. He further sets out that from the birth of our political parties to the present, three great eras of consensus are discernible (Jefferson-Jackson, Lincoln, and F.D.R.) each in response to public insistence

on a broader interpretation of human freedom to meet new conditions. The public demonstrated the strength of the third consensus by electing a Democratic President in five successive elections.

According to the author we are now moving into a fourth period of political consensus which will reaffirm and broaden our commitment to full employment without inflation and without sharp recessions. It will call for a more realistic, nationwide approach to civil rights, will encourage an improvement in the quality of our day-to-day living, and will bring world relationships into a fresh perspective. He believes that the political leadership of America in 1960 will be entrusted to the party which most boldly and effectively identifies itself with the fourth consensus, and the leaders and programs of action consistent with it. If one or the other of our two political parties succeeds in making itself the action instrument, the public interest will be the gainer and the party itself will be the winner.

CHESTER BOWLES states that the political breakthrough may depend upon ability to clarify our national purpose in terms of developments both at home and abroad. He is very explicit in establishing a course of action which would enable us to regain the initiative in our dealings with the Communist nations and place our relations with the two-thirds non-Communist people of the world on a more enduring basis. Required is coordinated political action, economic action, military readiness, and a cohesive American view of the world that reflects our national purpose. It is important to note that it will require that we rethink the whole nature of the present world crisis and to bring our objectives into closer harmony with those of the non-Communist peoples everywhere. It will require us to rally the two-thirds non-Communist people in the common defense of certain principles of human conduct which are deeply rooted in most religions and which have provided the driving force for human freedom and betterment. He sets out five points of an international policy which are more than an American policy and more than an anti-Communist policy. These principles in practical terms must be spelled out.

The author reminds us that the Presidency is the central office of action in our national life. It is the one focal point which gives unity, direction, and purpose to the American people as a whole. This fact must be uppermost in our minds when we choose a President in 1960. Our sights are raised beyond the here and now.

CHESTER BOWLES emphasizes that it is necessary to look for a man who will not only recognize our national domestic needs, but who also advocates our highest aspirations to live and grow in peace and friendship with the family of nations. For this reason foreign policy since 1940 has been the dominant element in the selection of America's Presidents. The growing and already primary importance of foreign policy in selecting our presidential candidates is almost certain to lessen the traditional eligibility of Governors, and to increase that of Senators who deal regularly with foreign policy matters. Exceptions are Stevenson and Rockefeller, whose reputations were largely made in foreign affairs. This knowledge is a decisive influence in determining the outcome of presidential elections and is now shared by all the leading candidates for Presidential office.

CHESTER BOWLES believes the Democratic Party is by all odds the best equipped to carry out the fourth consensus struggling to come into existence; and that the liberal heritage of the Democratic Party "Rights of Man" slogan used by the founders of the Democratic Party of 1796 enables us to communicate with all people in every corner of the earth. The political record of 1960 will

certainly depend upon the choice of candidates and the choice of issues.

After reading this book, one can readily understand why CHESTER BOWLES was recently elected chairman of the platform committee of the Democratic National Convention to oversee what issues the Democrats will stress in the fall campaign.

Mrs. Flora Whitehill Put Her 11 Children Through School Without Federal Aid

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BEN F. JENSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my own remarks in the Record, I include a very interesting story from the Nonpareil, Council Bluffs, Iowa, about an Iowa mother who did not ask for or receive Federal aid to put her 11 children through school. With honest toil and God's blessing Mrs. Whitehill, of Tabor, Iowa, has proven there is no substitute for hard work and right living.

The news article follows:

HARD WORK "OLD HAT" TO TABOR MOTHER
(By Don Patton)

TABOR.—Any contest to name the outstanding mother in Tabor would be a cut-and-dried affair.

The honor would go to Mrs. Flora Whitehill without any campaigning at all.

Mrs. Whitehill operates a ladies' ready-to-wear store here. While doing this—and many other jobs on the side—she has raised 11 children and put them all through high school and all but one through college.

In 1939, Mrs. Whitehill was shouldered with the enormous task of caring for her brood of nine daughters and two sons. Her husband Frank died suddenly of a heart attack while watching their two oldest daughters play basketball at Strahan.

She sold their farming equipment and with her late husband's insurance money, purchased a large house in Tabor.

The road was mighty rough for several years, Mrs. Whitehill recalls. "I did all sorts of jobs to keep the family together. I hung wallpaper, painted, sold cosmetics door to door—anything to bring in grocery money."

In 1941, she entered business for herself "on a shoestring." But she continued her outside work, too.

"Many nights I left the store, went out and hung wallpaper until 5 o'clock in the morning, then home for a couple hours sleep and back to the store," she said.

The pace finally began to tell on her, especially after she suffered an injured knee in a fall. The injury is now causing her pain and is "sort of slowing me down," she admitted.

After World War II, Mrs. Whitehill said, it looked as if things were going a little better. But on July 4, 1946, new tragedy struck.

The family home was nearly destroyed by fire. All the children's clothing and most of their personal belongings were burned.

Tabor and the surrounding community came to their aid and soon the family was outfitted again. Mrs. Whitehill rebuilt their home with the insurance money.

Since that time, things have gone along pretty smooth, although she still works hard.

"As I look back on the past 21 years, I know that God was with me," Mrs. Whitehill said.

A5876

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

July 5

humbly. "Without His help, I don't think I could have done it."

Her children gave her a lot of help, too, she proudly added. "They did all sorts of jobs to bring in money and the older ones took care of the younger ones so I could operate the store."

Mrs. Whitehill is very proud of the accomplishments of her family. Seven of her nine daughters either have or are now teaching school. All but one of the 11 attended college.

All but two of the family are married and "they all had big weddings, too," the mother boasted.

At home with her is her oldest daughter Irma who taught school at Thurman last year. She will teach in the area again this coming year.

In order of age the other children are:

Joyce—Mrs. Ellsworth Schilling, Columbus, Nebr., a teacher there; Helen—Mrs. Raymond Morical, a former teacher, now a farm wife near Tabor; Jean—Mrs. Newell Lorimor, Bartlett, former teacher, now a farm wife; Frank Jr., employed with Iowa Power & Light Co., in Tabor; Arlene—Mrs. Bob Ewaldt, a farm wife near Randolph.

Phyllis—a teacher in Council Bluffs, now attending the University of Omaha, working on her master's degree; Jeannette—Mrs. Milard Plum, a farm wife near Hastings; Richard—farming land he and his brother purchased on the river bottom near Tabor.

Vida and Verda, twins, are both teachers. Vida is Mrs. Richard Flint of Council Bluffs and Verda is Mrs. Leo Stabas, Omaha. Vida will teach in Council Bluffs next fall and Verda, now in Colorado Springs, Colo., where her husband is in the service, will return to Omaha to teach.

Mrs. Whitehill has 12 grandchildren and "when the kids bring their kids and come home for Sunday dinner, it looks like a convention around the place," she mused.

What does a person who has worked hard all her life do for relaxation? "I go home and work in my yard and garden," she said. "It's the most enjoyable part of the day for me."

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Captive Nations Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, the Soviet Union's rise to the status of a great world power is the most striking phenomenon in contemporary world history, and its treacherous acts, committed in the name of world communism, constitutes one of the blackest pages in all history. One of these acts was the capture and enslavement of nearly 100 million innocent and helpless people in Eastern Europe. Since the end of the last war, under the guise of people's democracies, the Soviet Union has made captives all peoples between the Baltic and Black Seas. They have been sealed off from the free world by the Iron Curtain imposed upon them. And all efforts on the part of the West to see these peoples freed from Communist dictatorship have been of no avail. No government in the West will relinquish the hope of seeing these peoples freed. The people of this country will continue their efforts to

that end, and the observance of the Captive Nations Week, as enacted by Congress and proclaimed by the President, is an eloquent testimony of their desire to see justice done to these millions of innocent and helpless people.

Let's Get Tough

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EDGAR W. HIESTAND

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. HIESTAND. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent to insert my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I am including an article of interest to those watching the domestic and international scene. It was written by Mr. George Todt, columnist for the Valley Times, published in North Hollywood, Calif., and circulated in my district.

Mr. Todt brings us up to what he calls the "moment of truth":

"To do my duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call me"—Book of Common Prayer.

The spectacle of 10,000 leftwing demonstrators besieging the automobile of Press Secretary Jim Hagerty in Tokyo recently is one which ought to go a long way in awakening apathetic Americans.

Even Adlai Stevenson and Senator JOHN KENNEDY, for that matter. Wonder if these gentlemen will recommend that the United States apologize now for this latest outbreak in diplomatic relations—this time with one of our staunchest allies in the Pacific area.

Let Adlai and JACK—and Eleanor, too—moan and groan to their hearts' delight about the "ugly Americans." But I, for one, invite them to take their appeasement-minded apologies in hand, and you know just where they can take them. We all should be sick to death of such decadent weaknesses by now.

The most incredible thing which comes to my mind at this time is this: Never before in history has a nation been so strong as we are now and yet permitted every pip-squeak on the world stage to slap us in the face—even Castro of Cuba. I have too much respect for canines in general to call this airedale what his overripe personality deserves.

But why do we take it? The truth, if it must be known, is that we are able to annihilate the Soviet Union and Red China this year or next—with only trifling losses to the United States. The Reds cannot stop our overwhelming Sunday punch, the U.S. Strategic Air Command (SAC). It provides "the moment of truth" for our enemies.

What has happened to us is simply this: The Reds, playing a careful hand of international poker, nuclear blackmail type, have been making noises like they were superior to us in military power. They have gotten away with this monstrous piece of nonsense because we have made it something of a national policy not to call their bluff.

Instead, we have permitted these blusterers unwanted margin and full leeway to conduct their atrocious noises by proclaiming needlessly that we would "never, never strike the first blow" in modern warfare.

This is a silly policy. For it has permitted our bellicose opponents full opportunity to take every aggressive measure against us short of nuclear war. Failing to

take that final step, the Reds are safe from retaliation of any kind that is effective. Why continue?

Under this strange—and ineffective—policy we have been placed in a near-untenable position. Our Vice President has been stoned by Communist mobs in South America. Our President was insulted in Europe. And now Hagerty, the President's secretary, has been threatened by Communist-directed mobs in Asia.

I think it is time for the United States to get tough for its own good. We need the spirit of Teddy Roosevelt throughout our country again. We should always be just and honorable—but we must permit none to disgrace our flag wherever it may be shown. If we have to go to war to protect our just rights, we ought not to fear.

The truth is that in 1960 we have more power than all the rest of the world combined, friend and foe together.

If we want peace, we must be fully prepared to go to war, if necessary. And we must relieve our opponents in the world jungle of the notion that we do not possess the intestinal fortitude to use our superb arms unless and until the time comes when they first unleash a nuclear blitzkrieg against us.

Re Cuban Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. HUGH Q. ALEXANDER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, it is my belief that the United States, through our State Department, should take a new look at Cuba.

Only 90 miles from our shores we find this small country with less than 6 million people who not only figuratively, but literally, through its dictator, Fidel Castro, thumbs its nose at us.

America has shed blood to win freedom for Cuba, and throughout history has played the role of big brother, giving bountifully of friendship and aid. At the expense of the American taxpayer we have consistently stabilized the price of their sugar, paying more for it than any other country.

While I am of the opinion that the Cuban people generally, are still friendly toward the United States, the diplomatic sins of its leaders are legion. In my judgment it is foolish to declare Castro a mere tool of the Communists, and not recognize him as a practicing Communist.

Without any compensation at all he has taken over properties belonging to the United States, his warships in peacetime have fired against American ships, and he has physically mistreated and deported U.S. citizens, including members of our foreign service. He has endangered the security of the entire hemisphere by entering into pacts with the Communists states, thereby establishing a beachhead for Russia in Latin America. Red dictatorship is now in full control in Cuba, making it criminal to make statements unfavorable to communism or to the Government.